AN INTERESTING DEBP .. E.

Charges of Extravagance Against Clemson College Seemed to Have Influenced the Result.

as to the fertilizer tax came up in the \$30,000 from the tax :t collects from House Tuesday. He urged that it other States. If you please, turn the was unjust and unfair to tax one class decide where it shall be expended. The to support Clemson College. He knew more fertilizers sold outside of the the argument was that the benefit State the more the State makes. were getting the benefit of the privilege out of the general State funds. tax he would not complain. If the money went to the public schools he lege. This was an unjust burden and should be removed.

Mr. Blythe said Mr. Ashley was begging the question. This privilege tax was imposed and collected long before Clemson College was thought of. The tax was put on fertilizers because the farmers thought it necessary to protect themselves against fraud and deception. The tax was for the protection of the farmers and no one else. The present law may be amended to advantage. The tax was first imposed by a Legislature of farmers, and since then there have been farmers here in the majority and no change has been made. The argument used to bring about Clemson College was that if the State built the College the farmers would support and sustain it. There was a compact made between the people, so to speak, that the farmers would for all time support Clemson through the privilege tax. He argued to show that the tax, if repealed would do the farmers no good. He had heard no complaint from the farmers about the tax and thought they

wanted it retained.

Mr. McCullough said that heretofore he had opposed the bill, but after going thoroughly over the situation he thought it best to favor the present bill. ·Clemson college is now thoroughly equipped and has all the buildings it needs. He was not opposed to a privilege tax, but he thought such a tax should only be sufficient to do the actual analyzing of fertilizers. The for analysis. The real issue is: Shall into the pockets of the farmers or the fertilizer men to get this bonns for Clemson college? Then the Supreme Court has held that such an Act as is on the statute books is unconstitutional The committee tried to patch up a bill that would pass muster. We are playing the hypocrite in trying to patch up a bill that is wrong in principle and unconstitutional.

Mr. Stevenson, of Chesterfield, said he was opposed to reducing the tax to ten cents, but favored a 15 cents tax. Clemson college last year got \$102,-613.08 from various sources: Privilege tax. \$60,000; Morrillfund, \$12 000; Act 1887, Federal, \$15,000; landscript, \$5,000; tuition, \$2,400; Clemson bequest, \$3,512. Total, \$102,613.08. There was no account of the expenditure. He said the only institution that Clemson and possibly destroy it.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of Sumter, said this reduction of the tax has been one of his platforms for years. The people who pay the privilege tax are scarcely negro woman and when Patrolman ever practically represented here. The Pearce attempted to arrest him, began privilege tax is extracted from the to shoot. The negro ran up Fourth buyer and no one else. The last buyer street, one of the busiest streets in who handles the guano must pay for it. | Macon, pistol in hand, shooting at It is entirely wrong to tax these poor everybody in sight. His first victim was farmers. The tax last year he held Seltman, then Bryant, and last Reed brought in \$90,000. If the doors of fell beneath his deadly aim. In the Clemson are to be open to the State at | meantime the sound of the shooting large let her draw her support as other attracted a number of policemen and State colleges do. If Clemson is worthy citizens. When Butler fell mortally of support she will get the money, and | wounded five policemen and fifteen citiif not worthy the members will know | zens were shooting at him When ex-

the farmers had but little to say on the | through his body and there were other measure. He maintained that it was wounds. An ambulance was summoned wrong to legislate for one class against and the wounded men were taken to another. It would be just as fair to tax the city hospital, while the bodies of every lawyer's law book as to tax every | the dead men were taken to an underbag of fertilizer. He asked what would | taking cstablishment where the coroner Clemson do if it should be decided by held an inquest. Butler came to the farmers not to buy fertilizers for a Georgia form North Carolina eight certain year? If Clemson has to be years ago, and was employed on a supported by this sort of legislation let | South Georgia tupentine farm. It is

her go.
Mr. Wingo, of Greenville, as a farmer, said he had heard more against Clemson college on the floor of the House than elsewhere. He yet had to hear the first farmer, not a politician who was oppossed to Clemsom or the tax. All the talk against the privilege | practice law in the state courts. A tax was here in the House and upon the floor. Mr. Je emiah Smith said he delphia applied for the privilege of had heard there were 3 per cent of the practicing in the courts of Delaware. sons of farmers at Clemson. Mr. Wingo thought 93 per cent of the students replied that while it was desired to were the sons of farmers. The House had hetter go slow in making radical changes. . The farmers want no changes; if they do they will be heard from.

Mr. N. Geo. Evans said there was too | since it was provided in that instrument much money spent at Clemson. The that all officers of the courts must be farmers in his section were opposed to | males. the system. The farmers do not pay all the taxes. The trustees report a balance of \$10,000—actually more than is wanted. A tax of 10 cents, based on the figures of last year, and the balance unexpended, and there will be an abundance of money on hand. He, for one, was heartily in favor of the State colleges. The only institution that has suffered has been the South Carolina College. It has lived, and will always do so, but do not make one college suf-

fer and the other a coupon clipper. the farmers are all at the mercy of a city and hanged to a telegraph pole soullest trust. To reduce the tax would just outside the penitentiary walls. be merely to help the trust and will do no good to the farmers. A considerable part of the Clemson fund has gone did not see why the lawyers should his death.

complain. If the farmers want to pay STATE DISPENSARY. the farmers want to be left alone.

Mr. P. H. Gadsden said this bill has come up year by year and every session farmers here and their representatives have killed such a bill. The farmers knew their rights and if they do not want this tax they have not said so. Charleston has always stood by . Clemson college, to any reasonable limit, since its establishment. This State is a manufacturing centre. It seems to be forgotten that the buyers in North Carolina and Georgia and other States pay a large proportion of this tax. He knew of no other scheme of levying tribute by the State from other States. He asked for a denial of this proposition, but no denial was made Pass Mr. Ashley's bill to amend the law this bill and South Carolina will loose

would not be to the fermer if the tax
was taken off. He wanted to reduce
had always voted for the State colleges the tax to ten cents. He knew that the and at the same time he always worked reduction of the tax in Georgia had for the common schools Clemson is school fund, are \$193,689 49, making benefitted the farmers. He was the cot a class, but a State, institute; the total net profits \$414,181 84. The friend of Clemson. If the farmers Clemson college should be supported total gross profits for the year were

Mr. Stevenson urged that the tex did not apply to fertilizers sold outside of would not complain. The farmers who this State. The argument of Mr. Gadspay the privilege tax are generally too des was specious and the Georgia poor to send their sons to Clemson Col. farmers did not pay the tax, because they were not called upon to do so. If you breed extravagance it will bring trouble to Clemson. The friends of Clemson had better beware or it will fare far worse than is now threatened. f you do not do something now the floodgates of opposition will be opened. He urged that 15 cents a ton would give Clemson \$78,000.

Mr. Ashley accepted the 15-cent amendment. He urged that the larger portions of the Hatch and Morrill funds went to the support of the college proper. The expenditures went directly to the support of the college. As a friend of Clemson he pleaded to hold the appropriations below the \$100,000 mark. To save Clemson the best thing will be to place the institu-

tion on an economic basis. Mr. Estridge, of Lancaster, said his people were expecting him to protect their interests, and he wanted the tax reduced because too much money was being raised to defray the expenses of examination. It was unfair to tax one class of people to support the college. Mr. Cosgrove, of Charleston, knew that Charleston shipped large quantities

of fertilizers outside of the State. Poor teachers, he urged, are very much like roor doctors, and he was opposed to pay for teachers. While it may look a little extravagant the results at Clemson are well worth the money spent. Mr. W. H. Thomas warned the House that the moment Clemson's income is lessened it will come here for appro-

amount proposed by the bill is ample priations and when Clemson comes here every State college will suffer. Pass you impose more than is necessary for this measure and Winthrop, and Clemthe examination? Theu the idea is son, and the South Carolina College, that money should be raised from some and the Colored College will all suffer. one to support Clemson college. Now Leave the colleges alone for at least a is it right to run the hands of the State | few years. If the farmers are complaining let the complaint come from Mr. Stevenson then moves to fix the

royalty at 15 cents per ton and offered substitute bill for the whole measure. This was adopted. The bill was then given it; third reading, it simply amends the Act of 1899 by changing the inspection tax from 25 cents to 15 cents per ton. The fund continues to go to Clemson College.

BLOODY STREET TRAGEDY

Two Men Killed and Two Wounded in

Two negroes shot to death and two white desperately wounded, were the causalties in an attempt to arrest a negro murderer at Macon, Ga., Wedcould be and was attacked last year in nesday. J. H. Butler, colored. is the his campaign was Clemson, because of | man who did the most of the shooting this apparent extravagance. If the and who was himself shot to death. authorities of Clemson do not practice | His victims were Armstead Bryant, economy there will be a whirlwind and colored, shot through the heart, and a revolution that will tear a hole into instantly killed; B. Seltman, white, shot through the stomach and will probably die, and John Reed, white, shot in the neck. in a precarious condition. Butler threatened to kill a amined it was found that three heavy Mr. Robinson, of Oconee, thought pistol bullets had gone completely said that about a year ago he killed two negroes at Pinehurst, Ga.

She Could Not Practice. In Delaware, where they flog petty criminals at the whipping post, woman has been denied the right to well known woman attorney of Phila-The chancellor of the supreme court show every courtesy to members of the bars of sister states, the constitution of Delaware did not permit a woman to exercise the functions of an attorney,

Lynched in Colorado. News reached Denver, Col., on Frilay of the capture of Reynolds and Wagner, the escaped convicts, and the subsequent escape of Wagner. Reynolds is charged with killing Night Captain Rooney of the Colorado penitentiary, at Canon City, Wagner with holding Rooney. A special train with several guards and a bloodhound were dispatched to the scene from Canon City, while officers started overland with Reynolds. At Canon City fire Mr. H. H. Crum, as a farmer said | bells began to ring and the town is out his people were perfectly willing to pay en masse. Reynolds was taken from the tax for their protection. To day the officers when they reached Canon

Killed by a Bicycle. Henry A. Hazen, one of the chief to the support and building of the tex- forecasters of the weather bureau and tile school. Clemson college is dis- well known as a scientiest, died at tinctly the farmers' college and the Washingiton Wednesday night as the people throughout the State sant the result of injuries received by a bicycle college most liberally sustained. He collision with a negro pedestrian. His had confidence in the board of trustees. skull was badly fractured and he con-The farmers are not complaining, so he tinued unconscious up to the time of

The Profits of Cities, Towns, Counties and Schools

The Financial Statement of the

State's Big Liquor Business. Large Payment to the School Fund.

South Carolina State dispensary for the year 1899 was completed Wednesday and a copy sent to the governor. The report will show that during the year the amount of profits going to the counties, towns and cities footed up \$220,492.35. The net profits to the State, which go to the credit of the \$485,524.79. The total receipts for the year were \$1,638,939 26, including the \$46,073 24 surplus brought over from last year; the total disbursements were \$1,495,818.26, leaving a balance of \$143.121.00 in the State treasury on December 31. The aggregate purchases made during the year were \$1,158,-

At the first of the year the State superintendent of education informed the board of control that the school fund would need \$100,000 as soon as possible. About two weeks ago \$30,000 was paid over to the credit of the school fund and Wednesday another payment of \$70,000 was made. Here are the figures of the annual report:

The comparative statement of assets ad liabilities for the fiscal year ending

| December 31st, 1899, reads | | ing |
|--|---------|-----|
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash in State treasury Dec. 31, 1899 | 143,121 | 00 |
| Merchandise in hands of dis- pensers Dec. 31, 1899 | | |
| Merchandise (Inventory of | | |
| Dec. 31, 1899) Supplies (Inventory Dec. | | |
| 31, 1899) Teams and wagons, (Inven- | 16 888 | 05 |
| tory Dec. 31, 1899) Machinery and office fix- | 64 | 00 |
| tures. (Inventory Dec. 31, 1899) | 2,578 | 64 |
| 31, 1899) | 136 | |
| Real estate | 36,319 | |
| Suspended accounts Personal accounts due State for tax advanced on bond- | 3 399 | 26 |
| ed spirits, empty barrels | . 107 | =0 |

| Personal accounts due State for tax advanced on bond- | 20 |
|---|----|
| ed spirits, empty barrels and kegs, alcohol, etc. 2,127 | 56 |
| Total assets | 13 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| School fund | 95 |
| State for supplies, whis- kies, wines, beer, alcohol, etc | 18 |
| (A) | - |

| | kies, wines, beer, alcohol, etc |
|----|---|
| | Total liabilities \$635,588 13 |
| | The statement of profit and loss ac- count for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, |
| | 1899, is as follows: |
| ì | PROFITS. |
| i. | |

| | PROFITS. |
|---|--|
| - | Gross profits on merchan- dise sold during year \$452,074 |
| | Discounts on purchases 11.064 |
| | Contraband seizures 5,395 |
| | Permit fees |
| | State's one-half share of |
| | profits from beer dispen- saries from Jan 1, 1899, |
| | to June 12, 1899. (Af- |
| | ter June 12, 1899, profits |
| | from beer dispensaries |
| I | included in gross profits |
| i | on merchandise, except |
| | the profits on beer sold by |
| ١ | the Germania Brewing |
| ١ | 0 0 1 0 0 1 177 |

Co., Charleston, S. C... 14,177 75 State's onehalf share of profits on beer sold by the Germania Brewing Co., from June 30, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899..... Shortage of ex-Dispenser G W. Busbee, Wagener, S. C., which had been passed to profit and loss account collected by solicitor of the Second Circuit with interest

Old balance due State by Georgia Brewing Association, which had been passed to profit and loss account, collected August 31, 1899....

Total gross profits ... \$485,520 79

Supplies, bottles, corks, la bels, wire, tinfoil, lead seals, boxes, nails, seal ing wax, etc., etc., used during year\$134,153 86 Depreciated value of teams and wagons Depreciated value of machinery and office fixtures Constabulary Breakage and leakage.....

16,585 03 Labor Expense account—salaries, expenses of inspectors, per dism and mileage of members of legislative examining committee, office supplies, lights, telegrams, postage, stock feed, ice, printing, revenue stamps, telephone rent, etc., etc., Per diem and mileage of members of State board

Freight and express charges

of control..... Litigation Loss by robbery at Salkehatchie dispensary Dec. 30, 1898... Loss by fire at Jacksonboro dispensary Jan. 6, 1899. \$426.86, less insurance on same, \$200.00 Worthless wines at W .1 Mott's dispensary, Charleston, destroyed by county board of control Under credit in reduction of prices of goods at the Manning dispensary, Aug 15, 1899 Unpaid license by Dispenser at Ulmers, the profits of that dispensary not being sufficient to bear

from the Blacksburg dis-

pensary on April 4, 1899,

from the Varnville dis-

pensary on April 11,

1899, by soldiers.....

Worthless ale and porter at

Von Santen's dispensary Charleston, destroyed by county board of control Loss by robbery at the Bishopville dispensary April 28, 1899..... Loss by robbery at the Winnsboro dispensary May 15, 1899..... Amount of empty bottles shipped to D Il Traxler commissioner, in 1894 and 1895, by T B Earle.

STATEMENT OF PURCHASES. dispenser at Andersor. and not credited on his account, until July 1,'99 Amount of empty bottles shipped to Commissioner Mixon in February, 1896. by A M Rountree, dis The annual financial statement of the penser at Williston, and not credited on his ac count, until July 11, 1899 Loss by robbery at the Jacksonboro dispensary Sept. 3, 1899 Balance due State by P F Baxter, beer dispenser at Newberry, for royalty on

unsold beer when his beer dispensary was closed June 20, 1899, credited his account by order of T ('rews' beer dispensary. Laurens, destroyed Oct. Loss by robbery at M S Stoppelbein's dispensary. Charleston, Dec 11, 1899

Total expenses. \$291,831 Net profits for year, passed to the credit of the school

Here is the cash statement for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899: RECEIPTS

| Balance in State treasu | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|----|
| Dec. 31, 1898 | \$ | 46,073 | 24 |
| January receipts | \$ | 129,740 | 76 |
| February receipts | | 117,747 | 18 |
| March receipts | | 120,116 | 29 |
| April receipts | | 98,945 | |
| May receipts | | 108,114 | |
| June receipts | | 87.311 | 54 |
| July receipts | | 90,100 | 72 |
| August receipts | | 124,492 | |
| September receipts | | 130,360 | |
| October receipts | 10000 | 182.198 | 55 |
| November receipts | | 169,511 | 86 |
| December receipts | | 215,226 | |
| Total receipts for year. | \$1 | ,592,866 | 02 |

| | Total receipts | f | 0 | г | y | .6 | a | I | | | | \$1, | 592,866 | 02 |
|---|----------------|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|------|---------|----|
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | \$1, | 638,939 | 26 |
| | DI | SI | 31 | J | R | S | E | 3 | [] | 3) | Y | TS. | | |
| | January | | | | | ٠ | | | | | | \$ | 151,596 | 14 |
| | February | | | | | | | | | | | | 133,568 | 9 |
| | March | | | | | | | | | | | | 106,073 | 48 |
| | April | | | | | | | | | | | | 95 868 | 72 |
| | Мау | | | | | | | | | | | | 112,402 | 43 |
| | June | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 489 | |
| | July | | | | | | | v | | | | | 103,981 | 75 |
| i | August | | | | | | | | | | | | 78,426 | 74 |
| | September | | | | | | | | | | | | 147.927 | |
| | October | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 126,221 | 7 |
| | November | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 214 973 | 93 |
| | December | | | | | | | | | | | | 169,287 | 85 |

Balance in State treasury Dec. 31, 1899.....

PURCHASES FOR YEAR. January\$ February October November

Total.....\$1,158,081 33 Killed and Eaten.

Details have been received of the killing of the crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the box cars and thus imprisoned Admiralty group by the natives. It is said all the victims were eaten. The Nikamarra was owned by E. E. For sythe and had left New Britain early in October on her trading cruise to the boarded by number of the natives, with carceration. Mark you, not whom Capt. Balthe was unsuspectingly one of these men was indicted, doing business, when he was set upon not one arrested by the regularly by his treacherous customers and constituted county authorities. killed, his fate being shared by the All were taken in charge by mate and six New Britain natives, all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel Nothing then plundered the vessel Nothing then plundered the vessel. Nothing seven months, without trial, and ly precipitation was 10.45 inches, in seven months, without vindiwas known of the killing until some time afterward, when Mr. Forsy the arrived on the scene with his other cation. Today in Soshone schooner, the Nagara. He was accom. | county, Idaho, no man can seek | panied by Messrs. Bullock and Dougfor employment without a perney, and they, too, were set upon by mit issued by a state deputy greatest amount of snowfall recorded in the natives from ambush as the white whose authority is backed by any 24 consecutive hours (record exmen rowed shorewards, using the rifles federal bayonets. If his later tending to winter of 1884 85 only) was taken from the Nikamarra. Bullock was badly wounded with a shot through the thigh, but the boat partly regained

gine, reached open waters. Garden Work for February. 42,892 76 898 41 69,588 22

So oo the Nigera, which, with her gas en-

Sow in Lot bads or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg sovereign state of this American plant, tomato and pepper. The last of union-not in Russia. It is the the month sow in open ground early outcome of the militarism which peas, spring kale, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out onion sets, horse radish roots and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, the earlier in the spring this is sown the

For the farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards the end of the month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf 14 72 Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

Buy your seeds from T. W. Word &

Sons, Richmond, Va., whose new advertisement appears in another column ABOUT LAMPS. -To fill a burning an, is a work of idiocy. Almost as much so is it to leave a burning lamp road, brought back here from Morocco, 59 10 with the flame low down. Explosions have often followed such carelessness. Besides that, if left that way in a sleep- route to Atlanta. Hunter says the ing room, the burns of the lamp are most irritating and unhealthy. Night is the most horrible place imaginable, tapers have been introduced for this and he was glad to get away from it purpose. The wick, after it once burns alive at any cost. evenly, should not be trimmed with the sissors Turn it un even with the ton 50 00 of the tube, and rubit lightly with soft | The Appelt local option bill was | The Largest Seed cloth or paper or an old tooth brush. reported unfavorably in the senate Then see that no bits of charred wick last night. The unfavorable report or matches have fallen into the cavities | looked as if it would be adopted at |

Despotism n Idaho. The New York World has been

23 65

printing a series of letters from the Coeur d'Alene mining dis-143 84 trict in Idaho, which, although Dreyfus agitation. This is the ager of Clark's campaign in the story told without color and Montana Legislature. State without enthusiasm: The Coeur Senator Whiteside, of Montana, d'Alene is one of the richest convinced that Wellcome was a mining regions in the world. Clark lobbyist, and present for Its mines, discovered by strug- the purpose of improperly obgling prospectors, have, after taining votes, set about ingratithe usual course, passed into ating himself in his confidence. the hands of millionaire cor- He succeeded, and ere long had porations, of which the Stand- promised his vote to Clark and ard Oil crowd form a do- agreed for \$10,000 to aid Wellminant part. Profits are huge, come in securing certain other and out of the rugged hills men votes. Whiteside thereupon 36 76 who never go into the gloomy took into his confidence two confines of the canyons at Burke other members of the Senate, or Wardner draw enormous informing them of the game he Knights of Labor. Union rates | Whiteside as stakeholder, the of wages were for underground money not to be paid over until men, \$3.50 and for surface men, the votes were delivered. A sa a day. Perhaps the rate member of the house was also seems high to workers in other found who gareed to vote for sections, but conditions of work Clark for \$5,000, and this sum in the Coeur d'Alene are diffi- was also placed in Whiteside's cult and dangerous, and the hands as stakeholder. When cost of living high. One mine only in the district has long resisted the union influence and \$10,000 he had received \$5,000 refused to pay the union scale. on account. This, with the The Bunker Hill and Sullivan other sums which he held as mine, owned by the Standard stakeholder, aggregated \$30,000. Oil Company, stood for years as It was at this stage of the game a menace to all other corpora- that Whiteside thought everytions that paid union wages. thing was ready for his cour retold here. They culminated given, denounced Wellcome as in an outbreak of miners, who the financial agent of Clark, and blew up with dynamite the concentrator of the Bunker Hill story, sent up \$30,000 in cash to mine. In the turmoil two men the president of the Senate. A were shot and killed. The cortremendous sensation followed. respondent whom the World But if Whiteside's story is true sent to the scene reports that in | Clark's agent had already fixed this opinion the outrage on the a majority of the body and they company's property was per- were obliged to stand together. petrated by union mines principally, but not by the union as an organization. Be that as it lied from, the Clark contingent may-and the facts are much in the Senate turned the attack disputed—there can be nothing upon Whiteside, declaring that but reprobation for the act, this \$30,000 had not been rewhich was lawless and mur- ceived from the agent of Clark, derous. But the state of but it had been furnished by Idaho aided and abetted by Marcus Daly, the copper kingthe federal authorities and who was a bitter opponent of the war department, has Clark—for the purpose of maksince that outbreak adopted ing this grands and play before measures of representation so the Senate in the hope of elimuch more lawless, so much minating Clark from the senasubversive of the principles of torial race. They then proceeded American constitutional liberty, to convict Whiteside of falsethan anything the miners in
their most lawless moments did,
the did not be a significant most did not be a significant most did,
the American constitutional liberty, to convict Whiteside of falsethat the crime of eight months the situation and proceeding

184 273 15 street that ran between the 137,345 43 beetling hills either side and caught all the inhabitants as in a drag-net. Some three hun

dred men were thus caught. among them the commercial travelers who had just arrived in town, and all were put in sonville was built for their inwere discharged without vindi-

actions offend the deputy who 3.2 inches, on February 13, 1899. gave him permission to look for clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days. 10: partly cloudy days, a job, he will be turned out, however satisfactory his work be to his employers. The authorities say that martial law will be maintained for a year at was 56 niles, from the southeast, on least. This is the situation in a February 6, 1897. has seized upon the ruling classes in the country. It is as the Massachusetts Democratic platform well said, a fitting corollary to the effort to shoot

freedom into the Filipinos. Sueing Uncle Sam. A suit for \$10,000 against the United States government was begun in the United States circuit court at Charleston Thursday by Arthur Lynah, and others. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the improvements made in the Savannah river in deepening its channel and otherwise, resulted in flooding a rice plantation belonging to them. Mr. Lynah is president of the Merhants and Miners bank of Charleston.

A Horrible Place. Thomas J. Hunter, the former auditor of the Atlanta and West Point railwhence he had fled, passed through Washington with his guards Friday en prison where he was confined in Morocco

Local Option Bill. 30 50 of a Roohester lamp, as they may flame once. Senator Appelt was otherwise up and dangerously heat the oil. When engaged when the report was made and the lamp is first lighted, the wick, par- | didn't hear it, but just as the vote was ticularly in cold weather, must be turned about to be taken the senator asked 8 37 up slowly, or it will smoke or break the that the bill go on the calendar, and

this was done.

A Senatorial Scandal

The case of Senator Clark, of States Senate, is now being conthat the crime of eight months ago is forgotten in contemplation of the crime which is in progress today. On appeal of the owners of the mine, the state declared martial law.

Take the crime of eight months the situation and proceeding with his election to the United States Senate. The Augusta Chronicle in commenting on the case says "it is one of the most remarkable cases which have the state declared martial law. Federal troops-negro soldiers, ever come before the public, and The Smith Pneumatic Suction as it happened-were rushed if the facts charged by Whiteinto the district, and arrested side and sustained by the Packing System men by the wholesale. In the supreme court of Montana are is the simplest and most efficient on little town of Burke two com- satisfactorily proven before the panies of dismounted cavalry United States Senate, they 85 253 56 swept up and down the single should not hesitate to expel Senator Clark from that body.

South Carolina Weather. The following data, covering a period

of 29 years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Charles- ficiency or price by any dealer or manu ton covering the month of February: Temperature-Mean or normal temperature, 53 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1884, with an aver-The lowest temperature was 7 degrees, which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 30. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred on which last "killing" frost occurred on February 14, 1899. Average date on in spring, March 20.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow)-Average for the month, 3 45 inches. was 0.51 inches, in 1898. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.79 inches, on February 16 and 17, 1884. The

10; cloudy days 8.
Wind—The prevailing winds have

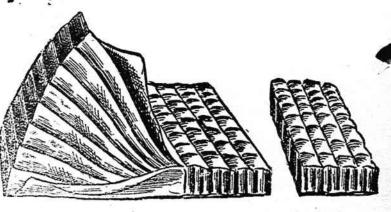
WOOD'S Wood's Maine-Grown VA. SECOND CASE POTATORS grown from Maine seed. These give

Wood's Describer Sed Catalogue, giving full left to at the maried free. T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, Richmond, Va. House in the

Greetings:

Montana, who is charged with buying his seat in the United those, who are the happy possessors of one of our

servative in tone, tell a story of official despotism worthy of France in the midle of the Drevfus agritation. This is the accorate Clerking.



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